

MINISTER YE WEARS "PANTS" BY ROYAL DECREE OF HIS KING.

MR. CHIN POM YE, the Korean Minister at Washington, and his interesting sons have appeared in trousers. They have permanently discarded the flowery silk garments which formed their national costume. His Excellency's charming wife, Mrs. Pak Ye, has shown herself to society in the garb of a fashionable American woman.

Modern civilization has at last invaded the Hermit Kingdom and one of its chief manifestations is the wearing of trousers by Korean diplomatic representatives.

Mr. Chin Pom Ye, the Minister, has two sons, Mr. Tam Ye and Mr. Chong Ki Ye, both of whom are young boys.

The two young Yes made their debut in charming sailor suits each having the name "Dewey" printed in gold letters on his cap. Mr. Ye is an enthusiastic admirer of American institutions and understands just how to convey a delicate compliment to this nation.

The first occasion on which the Ye family appeared in Caucasian attire was the Army and Navy Tea, in Washington. To a correspondent Mr. Ye said:

"Yes, it is true that all my household will hereafter wear only the clothes required by custom in this country and in Europe. We do this by imperial decree, our Emperor himself having adopted this innovation some weeks ago. The officials of the court, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and all our civil and military officers are required to wear the new garb. No compulsion, however, will be used to cause the masses of the people to adopt the change. But no one doubts that the fashions set by the court will be universally favored."

"I have worn these garments only since yesterday forenoon," the Minister explained, smoothing his snug-fitting black trousers very tenderly, "but I must say that I like them already. Of course if I do not find them quite so comfortable for summer as the loose robes I have worn formerly, I may perhaps not be so enthusiastic. Like everything in America, I am pleased with these, and I know we are all pleased with the change."

Minister Ye and his family in their Korean costumes used to present a very picturesque and pleasing spectacle. Many persons of cultivation in Washington sincerely regret the abandonment by the Minister of his native dress.



MRS. CHIN PO M'YE IN HER NATIVE GARB.

Egypt's Great Embalming Secret Discovered by An American.

IN the fashionable suburb of Ardmore, which is not more than ten miles from Philadelphia, there lives an undertaker named Pierce, who thinks that he has discovered some of the secrets of the ancient Egyptian embalmers.

In a garret of his establishment, on a plain deal bench, lies the dead body of a man. The corpse is covered with a sheet, and it has been lying in that position for over four years. It has been subjected to the extremes of heat and cold, and yet it is as well preserved as the day that the man died. Physicians who have seen the body pronounce it a wonderful case of arrested decomposition.

The circumstances under which Mr. Pierce obtained possession of the body for the purpose of experimenting are interesting. Nearly five years ago a certain contractor was building a road in the neighborhood, and employed a number of Italians. One of these Italians went by the name of "Jim." One day Jim died, and there was no one to claim his remains. The county would have had to bury the Italian had not Mr. Pierce offered to take charge of his body. The offer was gladly accepted by the authorities. Soon after the body was embalmed with the great success mentioned.

Mr. Pierce's establishment is in plain sight of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs close by the garret where the body rests, and has rested for years, a period of time long enough under ordinary conditions to reduce the remains to a mere skeleton. On an old carpenter's bench in the stuffy room lies the corpse. The body is that of a man of about thirty-five years of age, of good physique, about five feet ten inches in height. The limbs and arms are well developed, and the whole body bears evidence of a hearty outdoor life. The features are as prominent as those of a person in the full enjoyment of life.

There is nothing about the trunk to indicate that death had occurred. The right thigh has been dissected a little to permit the injection of the embalming fluid into the femoral artery. This dissection shows the muscles and the fascia to be in a perfect state of preservation. There is no discoloration anywhere from the fluid that has been injected, as is often the case with bodies that have been embalmed, and another remarkable fact is that the viscera have not been removed. This is contrary to the custom of many embalmers, and is entirely opposed to the ancient Egyptian ideas on the subject. Mr. Pierce claims that he has arrested decomposition, and that the body of the Italian will remain the same for an indefinite period of time. Certainly the results has secured are very remarkable. He declines to tell what chemicals or methods he has adopted to preserve the deceased, prominent physician who saw the body, when asked for his opinion on the matter, said:

"It is certainly a most wonderful case of preservation. The fact of the corpse being kept in a room where there is a free circulation of air makes the results achieved all the more remarkable. There is not the slightest odor noticeable about the body, and the flesh has not the usual dead feel that so many of the specimens that are allotted to the different medical colleges have. Although I can have no positive assurance of the method by which the corpse in question is embalmed, I suspect that the agents used were chloride of zinc and formalin. Zinc has long been known to the medical world as having wonderful preservative qualities, but formally probably did most to effect preservation. It is the most remarkable case of arrested decomposition that I have ever seen. It is more like the results that the Egyptians achieved than anything else that I can think of."

THE pressure of crowds and traffic on lower Broadway during the busy hours is a worry to all New Yorkers who have to go on the street, afoot, in carriages, cars or carts. The rush, crush and blockades make it seem as if traffic on this greatest street of the world had actually reached its limit. It is like a monster that gorges till it is choked.

A good many plans have been made to relieve Broadway's congestion, but the latest and perhaps most interesting of all is that of James A. Park, of Whitehouse, N. J.

Mr. Park proposes to increase the traffic fourfold and yet do away with overcrowding on both street and sidewalks. To do this he would raise the level of the street four feet and scoop out below it a subway for cars.

The upper street would be for carriages, trucks and general traffic. The sidewalks would remain as they are at present. This plan is not as great an undertaking as a tunnel. The enormous expense of a tunnel, so often discussed, has made it thus far impractical.

According to Mr. Park's plan, this improvement can be put in almost as easily as the laying of underground trolleys was recently done on Sixth avenue.

All that will be necessary is to dig out the present street seven feet and roof it over with a steel framework. This new structure, which is to form the street proper, would be steel girders, overlaid with blocks, made all ready to put together, the Solomon's Temple. An army of workmen might put up whole blocks of it in one night.

Although the present street would be dug out to a depth of only eleven feet, the subway beneath would be fourteen feet in depth, owing to raising the street grade four feet.

A Play Founded on Cancer Microbes Is Now Making a Hit in Paris.

AFTER the "Problem Play" comes the "Surgical Scenario."

Francis Curel has written and produced, in Paris, a play which he calls "La Nouvelle Idole"—the new idol. The central part falls evenly between one Mauret, a hyper-sensitive physician, and a hypochondriac, which, while it assists him in his crimes, is yet unattainable of remorse.

Dr. Mauret is a scientist who has discovered the bacillus of cancer. Pleasure over this fact is tempered by the difficulty of finding any one to try it upon. Until that is done, he, like other scientists, is somewhat doubtful of his microbes.

One of his patients is a young girl, who both loves and trusts him. The conditions are not always synonymous. Dr. Mauret knows that this young woman is dying of consumption, and he argues, as she is surely going to die, it won't matter very much if he complicates that case of tuberculosis with one of cancer.

Under pretence of trying a new cure for consumption he injects some of his cancer bacilli into the young woman and patiently awaits developments. They come. Within two months the trusting maiden has almost recovered from her consumption, but has developed a decided case of cancer.

Stricken with horror and remorse Dr. Mauret reaches for a culture tube and his faithful syringe, and, puncturing his arm, injects cancer bacilli to a quick curtain.



MRS. YE, A LA AMERICAN.

to take out a quantity of the stuff to make powder with in 1320. Indians were later employed to mine the sulphur. They would draw it up by long ropes to the top of the crater and then send it down on a slide 3,000 feet on the outer side of the mountain. In this crude and desultory way the sulphur has been mined up to the present time.

It is said that the sulphur product of Popocatepetl is practically without limit.

A VOLCANO FOR SALE.

DON CASPAR SANCHEZ OCHOA, of Mexico, has put up a sign of "For Sale" on his volcano Popocatepetl.

He warrants it to be a real, live volcano, and to give off more sulphur smoke than any mountain in North America.

It is a fine piece of scenery, for it towers up 17,516 feet high. There is only one mountain higher in the United States, and that is Mt. St. Elias, in Alaska. The famous Pike's Peak, in Colorado, is but 14,400 feet high.

But Don Caspar isn't foolish enough to think he can sell his volcano either for scenery or on account of its height for the price he asks, \$250,000.

He offers it at this little sum with the guarantee that it is the greatest sulphur producer in the world. It is said that the biggest sulphur making concern in Great Britain is about to buy it.

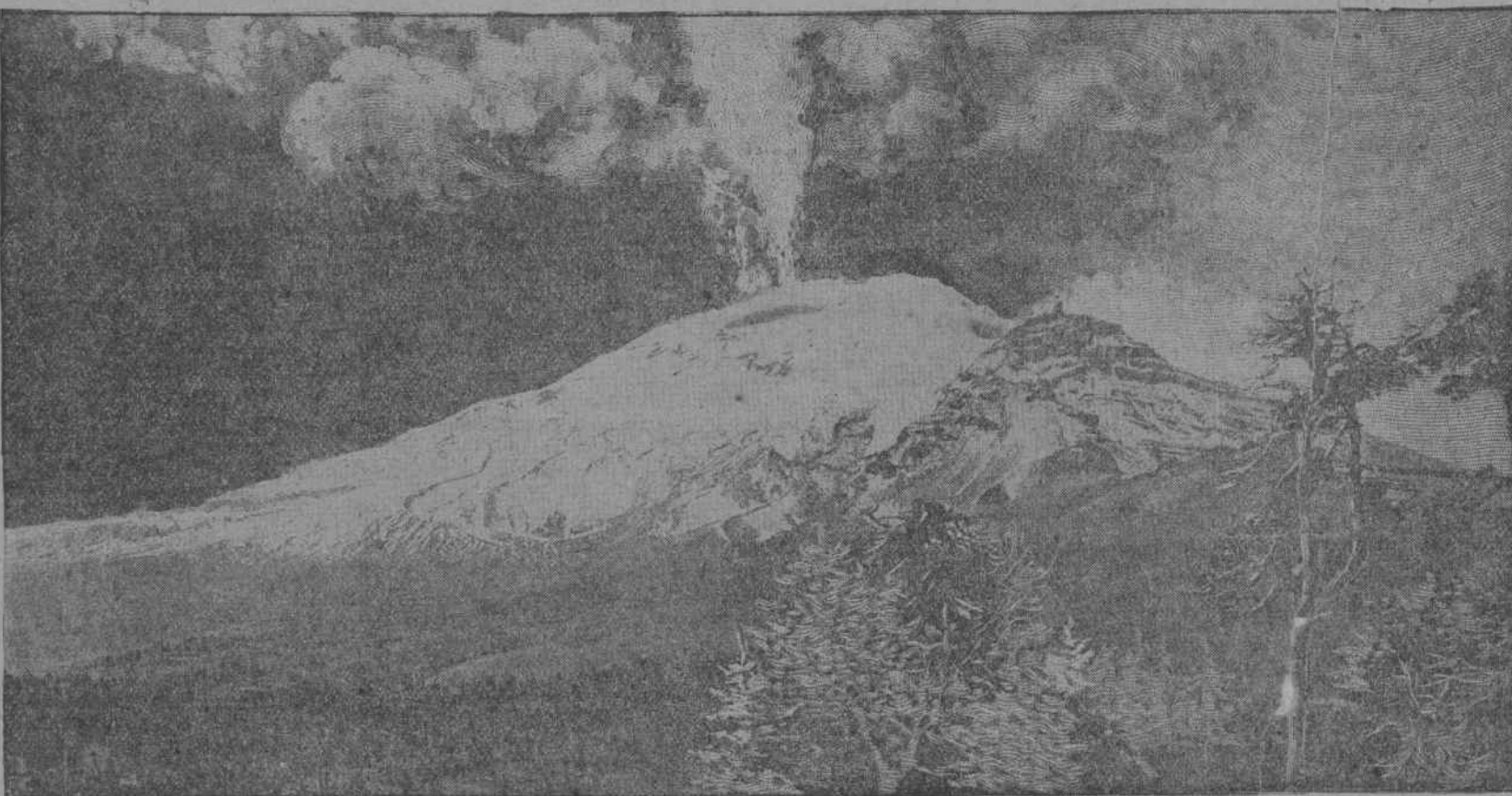
They will attempt the trick of digging sulphur out of the crater of a live volcano. Their plan is to bore a hole through the base of the crater 5,000 feet below its summit. This tunnel is expected to be driven right into the sulphur beds. The yellow stuff will then be shovelled out like coal.

The price of sulphur some years ago was but \$22 a ton. But the war with Spain and the Philippines has given a great boom to it, as sulphur is the principal element used in making powder. Sulphur is now worth \$35 to \$40 per ton.

Don Caspar Sanchez Ochoa, who lives in a mud house at the base of his big mountain on the Rancho Tlaxtecas, figured this all out. He doubted his price on his volcano and set out last month to the City of Mexico, fifty miles away, to sell it. It was the biggest lump of real estate that a man ever took to market.

It is not only in the crater of Popocatepetl that sulphur is found. It is virtually a mountain of sulphur. In climbing the mountain one comes at an altitude of 12,500 feet upon a vast field of loose sand extending upward for half a mile. This sand is made up largely of grains of pure sulphur. The odor rising from it is almost unbearable. No shrub or tree can grow in this fiery soil.

Sulphur has been mined from Popocatepetl for centuries. Cortez was the first Popocatepetl means "Burning Mountain." Smoke continually rises from the crater. Every few weeks vast showers of cinders, fire and stones are shot upward. It has had a lava eruption but once during this century. That was in 1802. But another eruption of this sort is about due, for it has been observed that a lava flow occurs about once every hundred years, as there have been three outbreaks of this sort since Mexico was discovered by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century.



Popocatepetl, the Most Active Piece of Real Estate on the Market, is for Sale at \$250,000.

HOW TO RELIEVE THE JAM OF TRAFFIC ON BROADWAY.

above its present level.

In this subway there would be room for four car tracks. As no obstructing trucks or cabs would be allowed in the subway, this would mean rapid transit in a new sense.

It is proposed to apply this plan at first only to the busiest part of Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-third st.

Mr. Park's plan is interesting in all its details. Besides the upper street and subway he would make a second sidewalk.

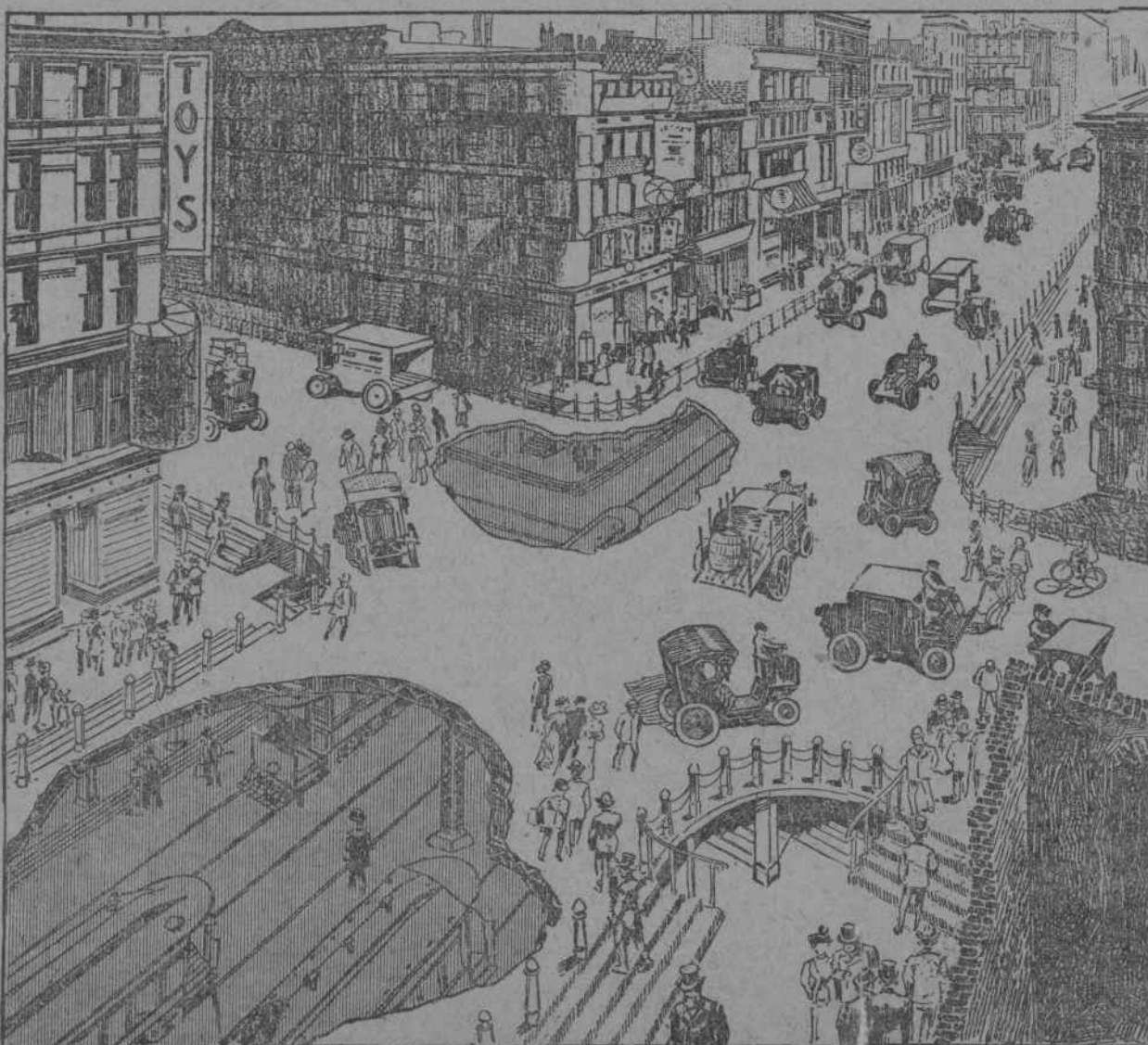
This would be five one-half feet below the present one, and reached by a continuous flight of steps, from corner to corner, extending downward from the curb.

This lower sidewalk would be under the cover of the elevated street. On rainy days it would be a blessing to pedestrians, and at all times it would be quick passage for those in a hurry to escape from the thronging crowds and shop-window gazers on the main sidewalks.

The lower sidewalks on either side would be eight feet wide, and then, would take up together sixteen feet of the subway.

These sub-sidewalks on either side of the street will form also a continuous car station.

WHY NOT?



HOW BROADWAY WOULD LOOK WITH THE SUBWAY FOR CARS, SUB-SIDEWALKS AND ELEVATED STREET AS PLANNED TO RELIEVE ITS PRESENT JAM OF TRAFFIC.



AS HIS KING'S ORDERS.



MINISTER YE IN ALL HIS KOREAN SPLENDOR.

Any Camera Can Enlarge a Photograph With This Device.

THE greatest discoveries are the simplest. A boy once held a spectacle lens in front of another spectacle lens, and the accident made the telescope.

In the same way a local optician, Mr. U. Nehring, has made a simple application of well-known principles in optics, and has added a most useful appliance to the photographic amateur's appliances.

By certain laws of optics a lens enlarges the image seen on the focusing glass of a camera if the object is nearer than a certain point, but in order to get a sharp image of this object the plate must be drawn a long way back from the lens. The closer the object is brought to the camera the larger the image will be, but at the same time the distance between the lens and the plate must be increased.

For the purpose of copying photographs, letters, paintings, etc., and photographing small objects as large or larger than the original, cameras called "long focus" are made. These enable the plate and lens to be separated a great distance, thus allowing the object to be photographed to be brought very close. Such cameras, however, are expensive, and few amateurs have them. With their own cameras they cannot photograph a small object except by making the photograph very small. An ordinary cabinet photograph, when copied by the regulation amateur camera, will be smaller than a postage stamp.

Mr. Nehring's invention enables the amateur to photograph small objects at their original size, or much larger, if desired, with their own cameras, and the result will be far better than a bromide enlargement. It has a great advantage over the bromide enlargement, as bromides must be made one at a time and each one must be developed with as much care as a negative, while with this attachment a negative is obtained from which as many prints as desired may be made.

The invention consists of a small lens, mounted in ebonite. It is slipped in between the two combinations which go to make up every photographic lens, and is so made that it fits any lens. It reduces the focus of the lens, thereby doubling the focal length of the camera, or, in other words, making it act like a long-focus camera. It is "corrected" so that it will work with the rapid rectilinear lens, which is used in hand cameras, without injuring its "cutting power," which means that the lens will focus just as sharply over a great area as without the attachment. In a 4 by 5 camera, the size most frequently used by amateurs, it reduces the focus to three inches. At six inches from the ground glass the lens, with the attachment in place, will copy natural size and will enlarge as much more in proportion as the distance between the lens and the plate is increased. It thus gives the amateur all the advantages of an expensive long-focus camera at a very low cost without the disadvantage of the additional bulk and weight.

Mr. Nehring has patented his invention, having found, after a search of the patent office records of the United States, England, France and Germany that no similar invention has ever been recorded. He will place it on the market within a very short time.

some of the streets leading up from the ferries. It would be so graded that trucks could easily draw their heavy loads over the inclines.

A continuous flight of steps on either side of the street would lead up from the main sidewalk to the elevated pavement, a height of but four feet. These stairways would be of open iron work and heavy glass to let the light down upon the lower sidewalk. Along the edge of the elevated street would be rows of iron posts two feet apart with every other pair connected by rails or chains to prevent trucks or carriages from running or backing down upon the sidewalk.

The inventor of this plan believes that the elevation of four feet above the present street would not be any great difficulty in the loading and unloading of goods from the trucks to the stores. Along Broadway there is little transferring of heavy merchandise. This traffic is mainly of parcels and sample cases.

By this plan it is believed that shopkeepers will not suffer from people being diverted into the subway. The ease and convenience afforded to people afoot and in carriages. It is thought, would increase the number of passers by at least four times, and will remove the present congestion and worrying slowness of travel on Broadway during busy hours. This makes people now take some other route, if possible.

The elevation of the street would be so slight that it would not darken the stores nor hide the show windows from those passing in the street.

That a subway can be perfectly ventilated has been shown by Boston's new underground streets, that extend for miles under the business section of that city. Beside this they are cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than the open and exposed present grade of streets.

Poison Bottles Worn as Jewels by the Beauties of Ancient Greece

MODERN jewellers have been accused of them which are made of silver have been to a large extent upon practically destroyed by oxidation, but the ideas of ancient artificers for gold ones being cleaned are as bright and the designs of to-day. Indeed, many of the new-looking as they were 2,500 or 3,000 most popular designs in jewelry to-day are years ago. The jewelry from Cyprus is derived from a very remote antiquity, as the work of ancient Phoenicians and, for example, the bracelet made in the shape of a coiled serpent. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, there are objects of jewelry derived from those ancient times. All evidence points to the fact that in gold richly adorned with precious stones. Jewellers in the metropolis frequently visit the Museum for the purpose of obtaining suggestions. This collection at the Metropolitan Museum is in fact the finest assemblage of antique objects of personal ornaments in existence. Some of the date as far back as 900 B. C. Those by the ancients.